

and spelled according to French practice: thus, the names Kakabonga and Kamikawinika became Cabonga and Canica; and similarly, the last two syllables of the name of the Kinojéviskatik River were cut off, making it Kinojévis. This was done for a quantity of Amerindian place-names.

On the other hand, many of the common names that often occurred several times throughout the territory of Quebec were deliberately eliminated because of the confusion which such a position produced for the administrative services. Thus, bodies of water named "des Iles," "Croche," "Brûlé," "Clair," "Rond," "Long" in particular, were in a multitude of cases replaced by names drawn from history.

Some years after it was set up, the Commission decided it would have to make on-the-spot surveys of place-names. In 1922, the Commission requested a survey to investigate the names of the Nicolet River tributaries; but according to the Commission records, it appears that extensive surveys were not much encouraged at that period. However, the question of usage is of special importance, when we recall that maps must indicate the names used by the population. With this in view, the Commission has since 1963 conducted very thorough field and record surveys.

The data thus collected have proved very useful as they allow the Commission to have a better basis for its decisions. Several significant conclusions emerge from these surveys: in our proposal we shall list only the most important. Firstly, they show that nomenclature in Québec does not have the quality of stability which we would expect to find there: as an example, during a period covering no more than the last